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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,904	11/05/2003	Monica P. Felder	014682.1	2903
44870	7590	11/14/2007		
MOORE & VAN ALLEN, PLLC For IBM			EXAMINER	
P.O. Box 13706			FABER, DAVID	
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/14/2007	PAPER

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

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NOV 14 2007

Technology Center 2100

Application Number: 10/605,904
Filing Date: November 05, 2003
Appellant(s): FELDER ET AL.

Charles L. Moore
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 4 September 2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 16 October 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

5890177	Moody et al	3-1999
6088702	Plantz et al	7-2000

Art Unit: 2178

6610103

Ehrman et al

8-2003

Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Pack 1a", 9

September 2003, pp 1-3

Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step.", 24

September 2003, pp 1-7

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-3, 7-12, 14-15, 18-20, 26, and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moody et al (US Patent #5,890,177, patented 3/30/1999) in further view of Plantz et al (US Patent #6,088,702) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003).

As per independent Claim 1, Moody et al discloses a method comprising:

- assigning at least one book of a plurality of books to each of a plurality of writers as an owner of the at least one book by a user on a system to manage documentation, (FIG 2A, Abstract, lines 1-3; Column 4, lines 32-40: The author sends each editor a separate copy of the document wherein each editor owns that copy of the document wherein the purpose of the editor is to review and edit the document. In addition, since a book is made of a document or multiple documents, a document is considered a book.)
- assigning a predetermined number of line items to each writer by the user on the system to manage documentation; (Abstract, lines 1-3 – a completed

document contains a predetermined number of line items. These predetermined line items are sent to multiple editors.)

- reviewing and investigating each assigned line item; and (Abstract, lines 3-5 – editing a document thoroughly involves reviewing and investigating each line)
- performing any changes related to each assigned line item across all affected books by the writer assigned the line item. (Abstract, lines 3-5 – Each editor edits the lines in the document thus are performing changes. In addition, since a book is made of a document or multiple documents, a document is considered a book.)

However, Moody et al fails to specifically disclose assigning a number of line items ... to prevent the owner of each from having to review all of the line items to determine which line items affect the owner's at least one book. However, Plantz et al discloses a group publishing system wherein the administrator has the ability to assign chapters to authors (Column 11, lines 29-30) wherein the author has the ability to edit sections (column 9, lines 45-48) In addition, editors are assigned chapters to be reviewed (FIG 10, 190-193, 196; FIG 11; Column 10, lines 40-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention to modified Moody et al's method of an author sending editors their own copy of the document for edit/review with Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited since it would have provided permitting coordinated publishing, assembly, and administration of texts by a number of authors and editors in a collaborative project.

Furthermore, Moody et al and Plantz et al fail specifically disclose assigning a predetermined number of line items ... to prevent the owner of each from having to review all of the line items to determine which line items affect the owner's at least one book. However, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art that assigning chapters to an author is assigning a predetermined number of line items for an author to edit/review since each chapter consists of a predetermined number of lines. Thus, based on the rejection by Moody et al and Plantz et al and the rationale incorporated, a user (administrator) may assign multiple chapters, that may make up a book, for review to a group of authors/editors wherein the administrator may assigns each author a different chapter for review.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant 's invention to modified Moody et al's method of an author sending editors their own copy of the document for edit/review and Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited with the disclosure of assigning chapters by a administrator, wherein the chapters each contain a predetermined number of line items, since it would have provided the benefit of assigning work that eliminates the use of repetition reviewing and lessening the time and performance cost by avoiding more than one author or editor reviewing the same number of line items.

However, Moody et al and Plantz et al fails to specifically discloses each line item corresponds to a change in a software product and each of the plurality of books include documentation for a software product. However, Ehrman et al discloses informational text describing the updates and fixes and their effect on the base software product, as

well providing updates and corrections to the release information. (Column 4, lines 1-4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention to modified Moody et al's method of sending a predetermined number of line items in a document to have the line items and Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited include Ehrman et al's content of informational text describing updates and fixes on the base software product since it would have provided the benefit of providing access to the user documentation of information describing the updates and effects of the updated base software product.

As per dependent Claim 2, Claim 2 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- electronically accessing each affected book to perform any changes (Column 4, lines 37-42 – the author and editors use a word progressing program to edit their document, thus each is electronically accessing it.)

As per dependent Claim 3, Claim 3 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al disclose a method:

each change is performed across all affected books regardless of book ownership. (Column 4, line 10-13 – Each editor who edited the copy of the original document edited it regardless of not actually owning the original

document.)

As per dependent Claim 7, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- sending a notice in response to completion of any changes related to each line item. (Column 4, lines 46-51 – the editor responds by means of email or an electronic transmission with the edited document on the completion of editing the document.)

As per dependent Claim 8, Claim 8 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- sending a notice in response to completion of any changes related to all assigned line item. (Column 4, lines 46-51 – the editor responds by means of email or an electronic transmission with the edited document on the completion of editing the document.)

As per dependent Claim 9, Claim 9 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- reviewing any changes related to each line item across all books. (Abstract, lines 5-11 – The author reviews any changes from the edits the editors made to the document.)

As per dependent Claim 10, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- closing each line item in response to review and approval of all changes related to the line item. (Column 6, line 66 – Column 7, line 20 – The author reviews the changes the editors provided and approves which changes will be included in the final document. After each edit or line change is approved of reviewing, each is finished, or closed, from being inspected of forming the final document.)

As per dependent Claim 11, Claim 11 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- performing a whole book inspection in response to closing all line items associated with the book. (Column 6, line 66 – Column 7, line 20 – During the reviewing and approving the changes from the editors, it is inherent that the author is inspecting of the changes that were added, approving the changes, and including the approved changes to add to the original document which in the end would be called the final document when completed.)

As per dependent Claim 12, Claim 12 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al fails to specifically disclose correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems associated with each book.

However, Moody et al does disclose that other editors review the original document, then return the changes to the author. Then the author reviews and approves all the changes submitted by the editors. It was well-known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that when the editors was reviewing the document and when the author was reviewing the changes by the editors that each were correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems in the document. For example, if the reviewer sees the original document failed to indent the beginning of a new paragraph, then the reviewer would have fixed the document by indenting the first line of the paragraph, thus fixing a structural problem.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Appellant 's invention to have combined Moody et al's method with correcting any structural, retrieval or usability problems since it would have allowed a user to produce a well-structured, formal document.

As per independent Claim 14, the Appellant discloses the limitations similar to those in Claim 1 and is similarly rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method comprising:

- reviewing any changes for each line item across all books; and (Abstract, lines 5-11 – The author reviews any changes from the edits the editors made to the document.)
- closing each line item in response to review and approval of all changes related to the line item across all books. (Column 6, line 66 – Column 7, line

20 – The author reviews the changes the editors provided and approves which changes will be included in the final document. After each edit or line change is approved of reviewing, each is finished, or closed, from being inspected of forming the final document.)

As per dependent Claim 15, Claim 15 recites similar limitations as in Claim 3 and is rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 18, Claim 18 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7 and is rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 19, Claim 19 recites similar limitations as in Claim 9 and is rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 11 and is rejected under rationale.

As per independent Claim 26, Claim 26 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- a system memory to store line item assignments; (Column 3, lines 21-23)
- at least one book storable on the system memory, and (Column 3, lines 21-23)
 - Moody et al discloses memory for temporary storage of information, thus a document has the ability to be stored in temporary storage memory.)
- means for accessing and performing any changes related to each line item across all affected books. (It is inherent that one of the ordinary skill in the art

is able to retrieve the document from memory or storage to perform any changes when necessary.)

As per dependent Claim 30, Claim 30 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7 and is rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 31, Claim 31 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is rejected under rationale.

Claim 4-5, 16-17, and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moody et al (US Patent #5,890,177, patented 3/30/1999) in further view of Plantz et al (US Patent #6,088,702) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further in view of (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Park 1a," published 9/9/2003).

As per dependent Claims 4 and 5, Claims 4 and 5 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- storing the document in a selected location in a memory. (Column 3, lines 21-23, 31-39 and Column 7, lines 55-58 – Moody et al discloses memory for permanent storage of information, e.g. a document, thus one has the ability to store a document in memory. In addition, Moody et al disclosed different locations of storage, i.e. diskette, where information, such as a document, is stored.)

However, Moody et al, Plantz et al, and Ehrman et al fail to specifically disclose preparing a document that includes a description for each change for each book, and a

pointer associated with each description of each change to link to a current version of the affected book. However, Microsoft discloses a release notes document that lists the changes of its Windows XP Service Pack 1 update. (Microsoft, pages 1-3) In addition, each change has an ID that is hyperlinked pointing to a separate document associated with each description of the change to the current version. (Microsoft, pages 1-3)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Appellant's invention to have modified Moody et al's document method, Plantz et al's ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited and Ehrman et al's content of informational text describing updates and fixes on the base software product with Microsoft's method of a document release notes since it would have allowed the user obtain information about the updated version and the changes that were addressed.

As per dependent Claims 16 and 17, Claims 16 and 17 recite similar limitations as in Claim 4 and 5 and is rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claims 27-29, the Appellant recites the system for performing the method of Claims 4 and 5. Therefore, Claims 27-29 are similarly rejected under rationale.

Claims 6, 21-22, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moody et al (US Patent #5,890,177, patented 3/30/1999) in further view of Plantz et al (US Patent #6,088,702) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent

#6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further in view of (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003).

As per dependent Claim 6, Claims 6 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al, Plantz et al, and Ehrman et al fail to specifically disclose tracking line items and changes related to the line items. However, Online Training Solutions, Inc. discloses a method in Microsoft Word that tracks changes and which lines the changes occur on. (Pg 1-2, Fig 1) Figure 1 discloses text overwritten and has a comment balloon pop up to indicate what text was just overwritten. The comment balloon points to the line that was changed. In addition, it would have been well-known to one of the ordinary skill in the art to use the line number indicator located within the status bar in Microsoft Word to determine which line was change once the balloon indicator appeared indicating the change.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Appellant's invention to have modified Moody et al's document method, Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited and Ehrman et al's content of informational text describing updates and fixes on the base software product with Online Training Solution, Inc's disclosure since it would have allowed a user to be able to make revisions to a document without losing the original text.

As per independent Claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claims 1 and 6 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a system comprising:

- a processor to track each line item, wherein a predetermined number of line item are assigned to each writer; and

Based on the rejection of tracking line items and changes in Claim 6, and the rationale incorporated within, Moody et al discloses a processor (Figure 1, block 105) that runs the operating system (Column 3, lines 63-65) which inherently processes the tracking feature in a word processing program. In addition, Moody discloses a completed document sent to editors (Abstract, lines 1-3), whereby a complete document is a predetermined number of line items.

- a system memory associated with the processor to store a plurality of books, each of the plurality of books being accessible to perform any changes related to each line item effecting any of the plurality of books.

(Column 3, lines 19-27 – The system includes memory that is connected to the processor by a bus. In addition, Column 3, lines 31-39, Moody et al discloses a list of mass storage devices in which data is stored. One of the ordinary skill in the art is able to retrieve the book from memory or storage to perform any changes. In addition, since a book is made up consisting a document or multiple documents, a document is considered a book.)

As per dependent Claim 22, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- at least one input device to make changes related to any line items requiring such changes. (Column 3, lines 41-43 – A keyboard is usable to make changes to any line items requiring a change.)

As per independent Claim 32, Claims 32 recites similar limitations, as in Claims 1 and 6 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a system comprising:

- tracking each line item; and (Refer to Claim 6 above for rejection)
- facilitating any changes related to each line item across each affected book.

(Abstract, lines 5-11 & Column 3, lines 41-56 – Numerous computer components are disclosed, e.g. the keyboard, enabling the author in reviewing any changes from the edits the editors made to the document and using a network to communicate between the editors and the author.)

As per dependent Claims 33, the Appellant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claims 8. Therefore, Claims 33 are similarly rejected under rationale.

Claims 23-25, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moody et al (US Patent #5,890,177, patented 3/30/1999) in further view of Plantz et al (US Patent #6,088,702) in further view of Ehrman et al (US Patent #6,610,103, patented 8/26/2003) in further in view of Online Training Solutions, Inc (Online Training Solutions, Inc, "Microsoft Office Word 2003 Step By Step," published 9/24/2003) in further view of Microsoft (Microsoft, "Release Notes for Windows XP Service Pack 1 and Service Park 1a," published 9/9/2003).

As per dependent Claims 23-25, Claim 23-25 recites similar limitations as in Claims 21 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Moody et al discloses a method further comprising:

- stored the document in a selected location in a memory. (Column 3, lines 21-23, 31-39 and Column 7, lines 55-58 – Moody et al discloses memory for permanent storage of information, e.g. a document, thus one has the ability to store a document in memory. In addition, Moody et al disclosed different locations of storage, i.e. diskette, where information, such as a document, is stored.)

However, Moody et al, Plantz et al, Ehrman et al, and Online Training Solutions, Inc. both failed to specifically disclose preparing a document including a description for change for each book, and a pointer associated with each description of each change to link to a current version of the affected book. However, Microsoft discloses a release notes document that lists the changes of its Windows XP Service Pack 1 update. (Microsoft, pages 1-3) In addition, each change has an ID that is hyperlinked pointing to a separate document associated with each description of the change to the current version. (Microsoft, pages 1-3)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Appellant's invention to have combined Moody et al's method and Online Training Solutions, Inc's method with Microsoft method of document release notes since it would have allowed the user obtain information about the updated version and the changes that were addressed.

As per dependent Claims 34-35, the Appellant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claims 23-25. Therefore, Claims 34-35 are similarly rejected under *Moody et al*, *Online Training Solutions, Inc.* and *Microsoft*.

As per dependent Claims 36, the Appellant recites a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of Claims 10. Therefore, Claims 36 are similarly rejected under *Moody et al*.

(10) Response to Argument

In response to Appellant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

On pages 6-8, Appellant argues that *Moody*, *Plantz*, and *Ehrman* have teachings or suggestions that may be combined wherein a person of ordinary skill would not be motivated to combine the teachings of *Moody*, *Plantz*, or *Ehrman* together, and such motivation can only come from a reading of Appellant's disclosure which Appellant concludes that that approach constitutes impermissible hindsight and must be avoided. Appellant argues that *Moody* teaches comparing edits to the same portions a copy of a single document by different editors, and thus, teaches away from assigned different chapters of a book to different editors as taught by *Plantz*. In addition, Appellant argues

that Ehrman has no relationship to group publishing or editing by multiple editors to derive a consolidated document taught by Moody and Plantz, and thus, a different field of endeavor. Therefore, based on that reasoning, Appellant argues a person of ordinary skill would not be motivated to combine the teachings of Moody, Plantz, or Ehrman together, and such motivation can only come from a reading of Appellant's disclosure which Appellant concludes that that approach constitutes impermissible hindsight and must be avoided.

In response to Appellant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the Appellant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to Appellant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The Examiner respectfully states that the Appellant is reinterpreting Moody as a whole and only viewing an aspect of Moody's invention that was not cited in the Office action. Moody discloses the ability to assign a document (a book), containing a set of predetermined lines, to multiple editors, wherein the same document is sent to each of the editors. In addition, Plantz discloses the same ability of sending a document to multiple editors; however, also disclosing the ability of administrator to assign actual and different portions of the document to the multiple editors for review and editing. Thus, both Moody and Plantz, discloses the functionality of sending a document to editors for review. Furthermore, Ehrman discloses another aspect of documentation by discloses the documentation of the edits and changes to the content to software of what was reviewed and edited. Since the claim preamble discloses a method of managing documentation and the claim limitations involve the process of managing documentation, Moody, Plantz, and Ehrman shared a common endeavor of managing documentation wherein each reference showed related aspects involved managing documentation.

On page 8-9, Appellant argues that Moody only teaches comparing edits to the same portions a copy of a single document by different editors. Thus, Appellant argues that Moody teaches away from assigning at least one of a plurality of books to each of a plurality of writers as an owner of the least one book by a user on a system to manage documentation. However, the Examiner disagrees.

The Examiner respectfully states that the Appellant is reinterpreting Moody as a whole and only viewing a different aspect of Moody's invention used for a different purpose. Moody discloses the ability to assign a document (a book), containing a set of predetermined lines, to multiple editors, wherein the same document is sent to each of the editors for review and investigating. (Abstract, lines 1-5; Column 4, lines 28-40) Thus, Moody does not teach away since Moody discloses assigning at least one document to each of the writers.

On pages 9-11, Appellant argues Moody does not teach or suggest that each of the plurality of books includes documentation for a software product, assigning a predetermined number of line items... to prevent the owner of each book from having to review all of the line items to determine which line items affect the owner's at least one book, the feature of line items corresponding to changes in a software product, reviewing and investigating a software change to a software product to determine whether the line item affects the owner's book including documentation on the software product, and performing any changes related to each assigned line item across all affected books by the writer assigned the line item.

In response to Appellant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of Appellant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which Appellant relies (i.e., reviewing and investigating a software change to a software product to determine whether the line item affects the owner's book including documentation on the software product) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are

interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Moody discloses assigning a predetermined number of line items to each writer by the user on the system to manage documentation in Abstract, lines 1-3, wherein it discloses a completed document contains a predetermined number of line items. These predetermined line items are sent to multiple editors for review and editing. In addition, Moody discloses reviewing and investigating each assigned line item in Abstract, lines 3-5, wherein Moody discloses editing a document thoroughly involves reviewing and investigating each line. Finally, Moody discloses performing any changes related to each assigned line item across all affected books by the writer assigned the line item in Abstract, lines 3-5, wherein each editor edits the lines in the document thus are performing changes. In addition, Column 6, line 66 – Column 7, line 20 discloses the process performing any changes further wherein the author reviews the changes the editors provided and approves which changes will be included in the final document. After each edit or line change is approved of reviewing, each is finished, or closed, from being inspected of forming the final document. Thus any changes made by that editor are permanent which affects the line item of the document sent out for review earlier.

However, as stated in the office action, Moody et al fails to specifically disclose assigning a number of line items ... to prevent the owner of each from having to review all of the line items to determine which line items affect the owner's at least one book. However, Plantz et al discloses a group publishing system wherein the administrator has the ability to assign chapters to authors (Column 11, lines 29-30) wherein the

author has the ability to edit sections (column 9, lines 45-48) In addition, editors are assigned chapters to be reviewed (FIG 10, 190-193, 196; FIG 11; Column 10, lines 40-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant 's invention to modified Moody et al's method of an author sending editors their own copy of the document for edit/review with Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited since it would have provided permitting coordinated publishing, assembly, and administration of texts by a number of authors and editors in a collaborative project.

Furthermore, Moody et al and Plantz et al fail specifically disclose assigning a predetermined number of line items ... to prevent the owner of each from having to review all of the line items to determine which line items affect the owner's at least one book. However, it was well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art that assigning chapters to an author is assigning a predetermined number of line items for an author to edit/review since each chapter consists of a predetermined number of lines. Thus, based on the rejection by Moody et al and Plantz et al and the rationale incorporated, a user (administrator) may assign multiple chapters, that may make up a book, for review to a group of authors/editors wherein the administrator may assigns each author a different chapter for review.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant 's invention to modified Moody et al's method of an author sending editors their own copy of the document for edit/review and Plantz et al ability for administrators

to assign chapters to authors to be edited with the disclosure of assigning chapters by a administrator, wherein the chapters each contain a predetermined number of line items, since it would have provided the benefit of assigning work that eliminates the use of repetition reviewing and lessening the time and performance cost by avoiding more than one author or editor reviewing the same number of line items.

However, Moody et al and Plantz et al fails to specifically discloses each line item corresponds to a change in a software product and each of the plurality of books include documentation for a software product. However, Ehrman et al discloses informational text describing the updates and fixes and their effect on the base software product, as well providing updates and corrections to the release information. (Column 4, lines 1-4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention to modified Moody et al's method of sending a predetermined number of line items in a document to have the line items and Plantz et al ability for administrators to assign chapters to authors to be edited include Ehrman et al's content of informational text describing updates and fixes on the base software product since it would have provided the benefit of providing access to the user documentation of information describing the updates and effects of the updated base software product.

All other arguments on pages 9-11 are referring to the dependent claims and parallel claims are in reference to the topics above, thus the rationale above can be used to respond to the similar arguments.

Art Unit: 2178

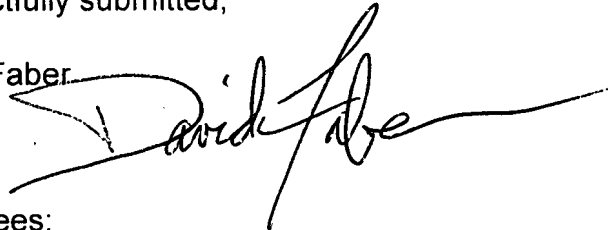
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

David Faber

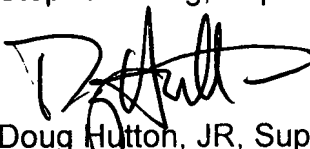


STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Conferees:



Stephen Hong, Supervisory Patent Examiner for Group Art Unit 2178



Doug Hutton, JR, Supervisory Patent Examiner for Group Art Unit 2176
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